



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/733,138	12/08/2000	Rajan Mathew Lukose	A0856	2121
47374	7590	10/20/2006	EXAMINER	
CASCADIA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY 500 UNION STREET SUITE1005 SEATTLE, WA 98101			FELTEN, DANIEL S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3693	

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/733,138	LUKOSE, RAJAN MATHEW	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Daniel S. Felten	3693	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/19/2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 2, 6-12, 16-22 and 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al (US 5,794,207) in view of Johnson (US 6,529,885) receiving a first payment for the good or service if the at least one condition for the CPO is satisfied after the good or service has been provided to the buyer (see Walker, col. 16, lines 3-45*, and col. 22, lines 1-37).

The aforementioned features above are provided within the Walker. However, Walker fails to disclose that the CPO transactions are based upon a contingency. Johnson discloses carrying out electronic transactions, including electronic drafts wherein payment is based upon a number of contingencies (see Johnson, Abstract, col. 16, Line 59 to col. 17, line 35., and col. 18, line 20, to col. 19, line 8).

It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to substantially modify and/or substitute the CPO in Walker with the transaction features of iDRAFTTM and iDRAFT-CTM found in Johnson, because an artisan at the time the iTX, of Walker's invention would have recognized the competitive nature of effectuating bilateral buyer-driven commerce and would have availed themselves of the latest technology infrastructure to address the complexities of multi buyer/seller transactions

that, conventionally, are based upon various contingencies on the part of the buyer and/or seller as well as various time restrictions on the acceptance and performance of the transaction.

Thus such a modification would have been an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill the art.

Walker fails to disclose selling information. However, since information is considered a good and providing information may be considered a service, an artisan at the time of Walker would have been motivated to buy and sell information via the receiving a first payment for the good or service if the at least one condition for the CPO is satisfied after the good or service has been provided to the buyer (see Walker, col. 16, lines 3-45*, and col. 22, lines 1-37).

The aforementioned features above are provided within the Walker. However, Walker fails to disclose that the CPO transactions are based upon a contingency.

Johnson discloses carrying out electronic transactions, including electronic drafts wherein payment is based upon a number of contingencies (see Johnson, Abstract, col. 16, line 59 to col. 17, line 35., and col. 18, line 20, to col. 19, line 8).

It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to substantially modify and/or substitute the CPO in Walker with the transaction features of iDRAFTTM and iDRAFT-CTM found in Johnson, because an artisan at the time the iTX, of Walker's invention would have recognized the competitive nature of effectuating bilateral buyer-driven commerce and would have availed themselves of the latest technology infrastructure to address the complexities of multi buyer/seller transactions

that, conventionally, are based upon various contingencies on the part of the buyer and/or seller as well as various time restrictions on the acceptance and performance of the transaction.

Thus such a modification would have been an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill the art.

Walker fails to disclose selling information. However, since information is considered a good and providing information may be considered a service, an artisan at the time of Walker would have been motivated to buy and sell information via the Walker. fails to disclose determining if an event has occurred on which the condition for the contingency is based. This feature is disclosed by Johnson (see Johnson, col. 18, lines 20+). It would have been obvious for an artisan at the time of the invention to employ the aforementioned feature of Johnson into Walker because an artisan at the time of the invention of Walker would have recognized the ability for a buyer to construct a CPO such that the Walker detects conditions that match the future conditions stipulated by the buyer's requirements, as illustrated within the Johnson reference (see Johnson, col. 18, lines 31+). Thus to provide the aforementioned feature of Johnson into Walker would have been an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art.

Re claim 9:

Walker fails to disclose determining if the condition for the contingency has been satisfied by the event, however this is disclosed by Johnson (see Johnson, col. 18, lines 20+). It would have been obvious for an artisan at the time of the invention to employ

the aforementioned feature of Johnson into Walker because an artisan at the time of the invention of Walker would have recognized the ability to customize the CPO of Walker such that the CPO may be satisfied (or binding) based upon compliance of matching future conditions, as illustrated within the Johnson reference (see Johnson, col. 18, lines 31+). Thus to provide the aforementioned feature of Johnson into Walker would have been an obvious expedient well within the ordinary skill in the art. Re' claim 10: Walker discloses wherein one or more of the steps are carried out electronically (see Walker col. 12, lines 8+).

Re claim 11 :

a receiving system that receives an offer for the information including at least one contingency from the buyer; a source for the good or service that provides the information in response to the offer, the information includes at least one condition about the at least one contingency, wherein the at least one condition is unsatisfied when the information is provided; and a contingent payment processing system that receives a first payment for the information if the at least one condition for the contingency is satisfied after the information has been provided to the buyer (see explanation given for claim 1).

Re claim 12:

further comprising a base payment processing system that receives a base payment when the information has been provided (see explanation given for claim 2).

Re claim 16:

further comprising a condition setting system which sets the condition for the

contingency in the received offer (see explanation to given to claim 6). Re claim 17:

a counteroffer system that sends a counteroffer to the buyer based on the offer, the counteroffer provides the condition set for the contingency to the buyer; and purchase decision system that determines if the counteroffer with the condition set for the contingency is accepted by the buyer, wherein the information is only provided if the condition set for the contingency is accepted (see explanation to given to claim 7).

Re claim 18:

further comprising an event determining system that determines if an event has occurred on which the condition for the contingency is based (see explanation to given to claim 8).

Re claim 19:

further comprising a condition determining system that determines if the condition for the contingency has been satisfied by the event (see explanation to given to claim 9).

Re claim 20:

wherein the receiving system receives the offer and the source of the information provides the information electronically (see explanation to given to claim 10).

Re claim 21: A computer readable medium having stored instructions for selling contingent

information which when executed by a processor, causes the processor to perform: receiving an offer for the information including at least one contingency from the buyer; providing the information in response to the offer, the information includes at least one

condition about the at least one contingency, wherein the at least one condition is unsatisfied when the information is provided; and receiving a first payment for the information if at least one condition for the contingency is satisfied after the information has been provided to the buyer (see explanation to given to claim 1).

Re claim 22:

further comprising receiving a base payment when the information has been provided to the buyer (see explanation to given to claim 2).

Re claim 26:

further comprising setting the condition for the contingency in the received offer (see explanation to given to claim 6).

Re claim 27:

sending a counteroffer to the buyer based on the offer, the counteroffer providing the condition set for the contingency to the buyer; and determining if the counteroffer with the condition set for the contingency is accepted by the buyer, wherein the information is only provided if the condition set for the contingency is accepted (see explanation to given to claim 7).

Re claim 28:

further comprising determining if an event has occurred on which the condition for the contingency is based (see explanation to given to claim 8).

Re claim 29:

further comprising determining if the condition for the contingency has been satisfied by the event (see explanation to given to claim 9).

Re claim 30:

wherein one or more of the steps are carried out electronically (see explanation to given to claim 10).

Claims 3-5, 13-15 and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al (US 5,794,207) as modified by Johnson (US 6,529,885) as applied to claim 1 as discussed above, and in further view of Lundgren (US 5,608,620).

above.

The teachings of Walker as modified by Johnson have been discussed Ré claim 3: Although Walker as modified by Johnson discloses adjusting an amount for the first payment based upon a conditional satisfaction of a contingency (see Johnson, col. 18, lines 20-55), Walker as modified by Johnson fails to disclose adjusting an amount for the first payment based on a probability that the condition for the contingency will occur. Lundgren discloses adjusting an amount for the first payment based on a probability that the condition for the contingency will occur (see Lindgren, col. 21 , line 58 to col. 23, Line 15,' and col. 23, lines 45-55). In view of the teachings of Lundgren, it would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to employ the teachings of Lundgren to the teachings of Walker as modified by Johnson because an artisan at the time of the invention would seek to compensate sellers to the degree of which buyer satisfaction is obtained. Thus an artisan at the time of the invention of

Walker as modified by Johnson would have motivated to employ the teachings of Lundgren for protection against being over charged for goods and services as well as providing a sense of fairness to all parties involved in the transaction. Thus such a feature would have been an obvious expedient to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Re claim 4:

Walker as modified by Johnson discloses selecting the condition for the contingency', and determining the amount for the first payment based on a function which uses the condition for the contingency occurring, fails to disclose selecting an announced for the condition for the contingency', and determining the amount for the first payment based on a function which uses the announced probability for the condition for the contingency occurring. This is disclosed by Lundgren (see Lindgren, col. 21, line 58 to col. 23, line 15., and col. 23, lines 45-55). It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to employ the teachings of Lundgren to the teachings of Walker as modified by Johnson because an artisan at the time of the invention would seek to pay sellers based upon the amount or degree to which the conditions and contingencies within the transaction are satisfied. Thus an artisan at the time of the invention of Walker as modified by Johnson would have motivated to employ the teachings of Lundgren so as not to over pay for goods and services as well as providing the buyer a sense of protection involved in process of completing the transaction. Thus such a feature would have been an obvious expedient to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Re claim 5.

Walker as modified by Johnson discloses wherein the amount of the first payment is maximized when the condition occurs but fails to disclose the amount of the first payment is maximized when the announced probability for the condition occurring is substantially the same as a true probability for the condition occurring. This is disclosed by Lundgren (see Lundgren, col. 24, lines 3-54). It would have been obvious for an artisan of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to employ the teachings of Lundgren to the teachings of Walker as modified by Johnson because an artisan at the time of the invention would seek to pay sellers based upon the amount or degree to the which the conditions and contingencies within the transaction are satisfied. Thus an artisan at the time of the invention of Walker as modified by Johnson would have motivated to employ the teachings of Lundgren for protection against over paying for goods and services as well as providing the seller a sense of accomplishment involved in process of completing the transaction. Thus such a feature would have been an obvious expedient to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Re claim 13:

wherein the contingent payment processing system adjusts an amount for the first payment based on a probability that the condition for contingency occurs (see explanation given for claim 3).

Re claim 14:

the first payment processing system selects an announced probability for the condition for the contingency and a function for determining the amount for the first payment based on the announced probability for the condition for the contingency occurring (see

explanation to given to claim 4).

Re claim 15: wherein the first payment processing system maximizes the amount of the contingent payment when the announced probability for the condition occurring is substantially the same as a true probability for the condition occurring (see explanation to given to claim 5) "

Re claim 23: further comprising adjusting an amount for the first payment based on an announced probability that the condition for the contingency will occur (see explanation to given to claim 3).

Re claim 24: selecting the announced probability for the condition for the contingency; and determining the amount for the first payment based on a function which uses the announced probability for the condition for the contingency occurring (see explanation to given to claim 4).

Re claim 25: wherein the amount of the first payment is maximized when the announced probability for the condition occurring is substantially the same as a true probability for the condition occurring (see explanation to given to claim 5).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel S. Felten whose telephone number is (571) 272-6742. The examiner can normally be reached on Flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vincent Millin can be reached on (571) 272-6747. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Daniel S Felten
Examiner
Art Unit 3624

DSF
10/13/2006